dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generation but whose rights could not be recorded and to provide for a framework for recording the forest rights so vested and the nature of evidence required for such recognition and vesting in respect of forest land. The Rules under the Act have been notified on 1st January 2008.

Tiger reserve

230. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tigers present in our country according to the recent census;

(b) whether it is a fact that the number has decreased compared to its population in the year 2002;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to increase the tiger reserve?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) The details are enclosed as Statement-I (*See* below). The total country-level population of tiger is 1411 (mid value); the lower and upper limits are 1165 and 1657 respectively.

(b) The recent assessment of tiger population is based on determining spatial occupancy of tigers throughout potential tiger forests and sampling such forest using camera traps in a statistical framework. This assesssment is not comparable to the earlier total count using pugmark owing to several shortcomings in the letter. The new findings indicate a poor status of tiger population in areas outside tiger reserves and protected areas. The tiger population, by and large, in tiger reserves and protected areas of such States are viable, while requiring ongoing conservation efforts.

(c) The reasons for poor status of tiger population in certain areas are mainly due to the following:

(i) Degradation of forest status outside Protected Areas/Tiger Reserves owing to:

(a) human pressure

(b) livestock pressure

(c) ecologically unsustainable land uses

(ii) Loss of forest quality in terms of prey biomass

(iii) Tiger deaths due to poaching

(iv) Tiger deaths due to man-animal conflict

(v) Fragmentation leading to loss of gene flow from source populations

(vi) Loss of reproduction owing to disturbance on account of heavily used infrastructure like highways, etc.

(vii) Lack of adequate protection in outside areas

(viii) Insurgency/law and order problems

(d) Details of new tiger reserves are given in the enclosed Statement-II

Statement-I

Forest occupancy and population estimates of tiger as per the refined methodology

State	Tiger km²	Tiger Numbers		
		No.	Lower limit	Upper limit
Shivalik-Gangetic Plain Landscape Complex				
Uttarakhand	1901	178	161	195
Uttar Pradesh	2766	109	91	127
Bihar	510	10	7	13
Shivalik-Gangetic	**5177**	**297**	**259**	**335**
Central Indian Landscape Complex and Eastern Ghats Landscape Complex				
Andhra Pradesh	14126	95	84	107
Chhattisgarh	3609	26	23	28
Madhya Pradesh	15614	300	236	364
Maharashtra	4273	103	76	131
Orissa	9144	45	37	53
Rajasthan	356	32	30	35
Jharkhand**	1488	Not Assessed		
Central Indian	**48610**	**601**	**486**	**718**
Western Ghats Landscape Complex				
Karnataka	18715	290	241	339
Kerala	6168	46	39	53
Tamil Nadu	9211	76	56	95
Western Ghats	**34094**	**412**	**336**	**487**
North East Hills and Brahmaputra Flood Plains				
Assam*	1164	70	60	80
Arunachal Pradesh*	1685	14	12	18
Mizoram*	785	6	4	8
North West Bengal*	596	10	8	12
North East Hills and Brahmaputra	4320	**100**	**84**	**118**
Sunderbans	1586	Not Assessed		
Total Tiger Population		**1411**	**1165**	

* Population estimates are based on possible density of tiger occupied landscape in the area, not assessed by double sampling.

** Data was not amenable to population estimation of tiger. However, available information about the landscape indicates low densities of tiger in the area ranging from 0.5 to 1.5 per 100 km².

Statement-II

List of new tiger reserves

Sl. No.	Name of the proposed new Tiger Reserve	State	Area
1.	Anamalai-Parambikulam Wildlife Sanctuaries	Tamil Nadu & Kerala	1410 km²
2.	Udanti and Sita Nadi Wildlife Sanctuaries	Chhattisgarh	1580 km²
3.	SatkosiaWildlife Sanctuaries	Orissa	988.30 km²
4.	Kaziranga National Park	Assam	916.67km²
5.	Achanakmar Wildlife Sanctuary	Chhattisgarh	963.274 km²
6.	Dandeli Wildlife Sanctuary and Anshi National Park	Karnataka	875.84 km²
7.	Sanjay National Park and Sanjay Dubri Wildlife Sanctuary	Madhya Pradesh	831.25 km²
8.	Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary	Tamil Nadu	321km²

Fund to promote Green Technology

231. SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to create special fund to promote Green Technology in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government also propose to release National Plan of Action for Climate Change; and

(d) if so, by when this is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) In the first meeting of the Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change held on 13th July, 2007 *inter-alia* it was decided that a National Action Plan on Climate Change will be prepared. The information regarding other is being collected and will be laid on theTable of the House.

Increase in Global Warming

232. SHRI ABU ASIM AZMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a rapid increase in Global Warming during the period 2005-06 and 2006-07;

(b) how far it has increased during the period 2007-08 till date;